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OFFICIAL

BRITISH

London, July 28.—The French government report the captured position at Hincokopf in the Vosges, consolidated and extended. Several hundred prisoners were taken.

The Russian government report successful counter attack on both banks of the Narw between Wieprz and the Bug, and north of Grubieszow. Enemy forces have crossed the Bug in the Sokal region.

The Italian government report that the battle continues in the Isonzo front on Carso plateau. A strong position was captured but owing to crossfire the Italians retreated to a point beneath the crest, where they maintain themselves. Progress has been made in the centre and on the right. A position on the Southern Carso ridge has been captured; 2,300 prisoners were taken during the day.

BONAR LAW.

FRENCH

Paris, July 29.—The official report to-night says, during the course of the day there has been no incident reported from the sea to the Vosges. In Alsace we have occupied two enemy blockhouses east of Linghoff and Schartzmannel.

Admiralty Report On Sinking of Leelanaw Sent to Washington

Washington, July 28.—U. S. Ambassador Page to-day forwarded a report by the British Admiralty of the sinking of the American steamer Leelanaw by a German submarine off the Orkney Islands, last Sunday.

The Admiralty reported that the Leelanaw was flying the American flag when overtaken, and that the crew were given plenty of time to take to their boats, which were towed sixty miles until a strange vessel was sighted.

Britain Amplifies Her Original Reply To American Note

London, July 28.—The new British Note to the United States, now in course of preparation, will be an amplification of the original reply to the American Contraband Note, which arrived in Washington to-day. It will take up questions which have arisen since the first Note was drafted.

Germans Apply All Their Efforts To Take Warsaw

London, July 28.—The Daily News Petrograd correspondent telegraphs that Warsaw is much quieter to-day than during the previous German attack in October. The activity of private banks continues normal, unobscured by crowds of clients as formerly. By order of the Municipal authorities the work of repairing the streets continues.

Campaign Started Against Baltic Port With Large Forces

The Germans are wearying of the difficulties of the southern approach, but on the North they applying all the efforts of their forces to approach through Pultusk. As an auxiliary movement they have started a campaign against Riga, employing six infantry and four cavalry corps, hoping to engage the large Russian force having control of the Gulf of Riga.

Horsemanship And Foot Russians Guard All Roads With Naval Guns

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Russia Orders General Mobilization Throughout Siberia

Petrograd, July 28.—An Imperial Ukase, issued to-day, calls to the colours men born in 1896.

It is reported that a Government order is about to be issued for general mobilization throughout Siberia.

Great Congestion Munitions of War Roumanian Frontier

Roumania Firm in Her Refusal to Allow Passage

WAR MATERIAL

Turks Determined to Make Desperate Effort on Gallipoli

New York, July 28.—A cable to the Tribune from Milan says, telegrams from Bucharest report that the Roumanian Government still refuses to allow munitions for Turkey to traverse her territory. The Germans were so sure that Roumania would yield that they had forwarded thousands of carloads of war material, which is now congesting Austrian railways on the Roumanian frontier.

Fifty cars, which had passed, were seized by the Roumanian authorities. As the Turks are unable to obtain fresh supplies of ammunition they have determined to make a desperate effort, while they still possess some reserve, to drive the Allies from the Peninsula of Gallipoli.

Italians Masters Lower Isonzo River And Mt. San Michele

London, July 28.—A Daily Mail despatch from Chiasso says that the Italians now are masters of the Lower Isonzo. They hold all the dominating points on the Western Carso from which the Austrians could disturb the passage of the river.

After the occupation of Mount San Michele on the Northern ridge of Carso Plateau, they now have conquered Mount Sei Busi, 400 feet high on the Southern ridge.

Germany Believes The Least Said Is Soonest Mended

London, July 28.—The Cologne Gazette to-day published a wireless despatch from Washington, suggesting that in order to avoid further excitement of public opinion in America, Germany should not reply to the American Note until a favorable answer, says a telegram from Amsterdam to Reuter's Telegram Agency.

American Marines At Port au Prince

Washington, July 28.—American marines will be landed at Port au Prince, Hayti, to protect the lives and property of Americans and other foreigners. Instructions were sent to Rear-Admiral Caperton to-day by the Navy Department.

Haytiens Avenge Guillaume's Murder Political Prisoners

Port au Prince, July 28.—A mob of Haytiens to-day removed Vithrun Guillaume, President of Hayti, from the French Legation, where he took refuge yesterday, and shot him to death in front of the building.

Crews Landed Lost Their Ship By Submarine

London, July 29.—The crew of the Swedish barque Sagadaten, set on fire by a German submarine in the North Sea arrived at Grimsby to-day, and the crew of the Lowestoft smack Westward Ho, sunk by a German submarine also landed to-day.

British Steamer "Hogarth" Torpedoed

London, July 28.—The British steamship Hogarth was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine to-day off Suffolk. The vessel was sent to the bottom, it is alleged, without warning. The captain and ten men are missing. Eight were saved.

RUSSIANS STUBBORNLY RESIST AUSTRO-GERMAN EFFORTS NEAR WARSAW

Enemy Bringing Up Reinforcements But Military Critics Are Hopeful—Plenty of Fight in Russians Yet and Grand Duke Nicholas May Succeed in Defeating the Enemy

London, July 28.—Although the Germans are using very strong reinforcements of men and guns they have not yet succeeded in breaking the Russian resistance either around Warsaw or in the Kovna-Courland provinces, in each of which sections heavy fighting has been in progress for nearly a fortnight.

Except for the capture of the village of Gowerowo, on the Narw front and a number of prisoners and machine guns, at that point, between Mitau and Niemen, the German official report issued to-day, does not claim any advance. In fact General Von Below, north of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, who crossed the Narw at some points, is being held up by Russian counter attacks which, although probably costly to the Russians, show that there is still plenty of fight left in them.

In the south-east Von Mackenzon's

attack on the Lublin-Cholm railway seems for the moment to have come to a standstill, although he, too, is receiving reinforcements from the Austrians who succeeded in crossing the Bug at Sokal.

To the west of Warsaw, the Germans announce the capture of the village of Pionrow, which is about fifteen miles west of the front line of the city defenses, so that not much progress has been made on this front.

There is a good deal in the Russian and German official reports which cannot be reconciled, but on the whole British critics are more hopeful than for some days that the Russians will succeed in withstanding this effort, to capture Warsaw, as they did during the previous attempt.

The stubborn resistance of the Grand Duke's troops together with the fact that the battle is being fought on the ground of his own choosing, has renewed the hope here, that with

a sufficient supply of munitions, he will be able to inflict a strategic defeat on the Germanic allies.

The Germans have again attacked the French in Artois and near Souchez in an effort to regain the trenches lost during the last few days. They have been partially successful in both places.

So far as the rest of the western line is concerned "comparative calm" prevails, but from the confidence expressed by Premier Asquith in moving the adjournment of the Commons this afternoon, and the cheerful report of the Minister of Munitions, Lloyd George, as to steps being taken to supply the British army with war munitions, greater activity before long is expected.

The French report small successes in Gallipoli Peninsula.

MIN. OF MUNITIONS, LLOYD-GEORGE, TELLS OF WORK OF HIS DEPT. IN SPEEDING UP MUNITIONS OUTPUT

Sixteen National Munition Factories Has Been Established and Fully Manned—Will Soon Double Regular Output—This Will Help Our Men to Clear the Way to Final Victory

London, July 29.—Sixteen national munition factories have been established in England, and after consultation with the French Ministry, the British Government has decided to set up an additional ten large establishments. This announcement was made in the Commons this evening by Minister of Munitions, Lloyd George, who told of the progress made by his Department in overcoming the shortage of shells, that had prevented the army on the Continent from doing all it might otherwise have done.

These new factories are being erected in the vicinity of the arsenals of existing armament establishments, and according to Lloyd George, when the Government had completed a few weeks' development it is now engaged in, the supply of shells will be doubled. This will not merely enable us to support our men, but will enable them to cleave their way to victory.

Lloyd George explained, until the new factories are built, the work of his Department will be directed to speeding up existing contracts. At first the Government had been faced with grave labor shortage, some machine were lying idle because no one could be found to work them. One third of the machines engaged in Government work at the outset were not being utilized at night. During three months this Department had succeeded in adding nearly forty thousand men and women, nearly half the men were skilled, to the ranks of workers connected with armaments.

His Department also enrolled one hundred volunteers, but it had been found difficult to remove the majority of these from their present employment. However, scores of thousands of skilled men, who had enlisted, had been trained and arrangements made with the War Office for the return of these men to the factories.

While Trade Union leaders agreed to a relaxation of Trade Union restrictions, he had not been able to convince the men without giving fig-

ures, which he dare not give. Were all restrictions relaxed hundreds of thousands of men could be added to the works.

Steps, Lloyd George said, had been taken to increase the supply of machine guns and hand grenades for trench warfare. The country has been divided into two great co-operative areas, so that all available machinery could be used for turning out supplies. National factories erected and those to be erected were under Government control, and it is believed this would have an influence on the men who would not object to temporary relaxation of their Trade Union rules, when the Government, and not an individual was profiting.

The Government has taken over the control of machine gun factories, so that no delay would arise in equipping the new establishments. This would tax the engineering resources of the country, but when all was completed within a few months, the Government would be able to equip the armies in a way which would leave them in no way inferior to the best equipped armies on the Continent.

Turks Massacre Armenian Christians Increasing Horror

London, July 29.—Earl Crewe, Lord President of the Council, replying in the Lords to-day to a question by Viscount Bryce, concerning the killing of Christians in Armenia by the Turks said information received at the Foreign Office showed that such crimes have lately increased both in number and degree of atrocity. They included, he declared, both wholesale massacres and wholesale deportations, which were carried out under the guise of enforced evacuation.

Similar crimes, he added have been committed by the Turks against Christians on the Persian border. The presence of the Germans and the influence they exercised, had been, Earl Crewe, continued, an absolute and unmitigated curse both to the Christian and Moslem population. They have shown the most complete criminal disregard for the country and the people who inhabit it.

The Lord President of the Council said he regretted it was impossible to take immediate steps for the suppression of such atrocities, but that those responsible for them ultimately would receive just punishment.

Submarine Activity In the North Sea

London, July 28.—German submarines show no cessation in the activity in the North Sea. Latest reports set forth that the Swedish steamer Emma and three Danish schooners, Maria, Neptunis and Lena, have been sunk by them.

The crews of these four vessels were landed at Blyth.

The British trawlers Icen and Salscra were also sunk.

Premier Asquith Addresses Commons At the Closing

Optimism Marks His Every Utterance and Faith in Triumph

OF ALLIES CAUSE

Rings Clear and True—Praises the Heroic Struggle of our Russian and French Allies

London, July 28.—The war has become, and is likely to continue for some time, a contest of endurance, Premier Asquith told the Commons this afternoon, while making a general review in moving the adjournment of Parliament from to-morrow until September 14th.

The Premier remarked: "We should be ungrateful and insensitive indeed, if we did not recognize at this moment the indescribable gallant efforts that are being made by our Russian allies to stem the tide of invasion and retain inviolate the integrity of their possessions. I do not think in the whole of military history there has been a more magnificent example of discipline and endurance and of both individual and collective initiative than has been shown by the Russian Army in the last seven weeks.

"Our new allies in Italy are steadily gaining ground, making their way toward the objective, which, we believe in a very short time, will be within their reach."

The Premier declared that the British Government's confidence in results in the Dardanelles operations was undiminished.

He also emphasized his confidence in the unity of both the French and British armies engaged in the Western field.

Referring to the fact that next week would see the completion of a year of war, Mr. Asquith remarked that the world never had seen a more miraculous transformation in this country, not in spirit and heart, but in the outward manifestations of its life, that had taken place here in those twelve months.

The British fleet to-day was far stronger, the Premier continued, than in the beginning of the war, and to its quiet and unobserved, but ubiquitous and all-powerful activity, is due the fact that the seas are clear, or substantially clear. "For, after all," said the Premier, "this submarine menace, serious as it has appeared, is not going to inflict fatal or substantial injury on British trade. The seas are clear. We have our supplies of food and raw material upon which we and the rest of the country depends, floating in upon us, in the same abundance and with the same freedom, and I may say, without much exaggeration, judging from insurance rates and other matters, with the same immunity from serious hazards and risks, as in times of peace."

Continuing, the Premier said: "The Navy, so far, has been denied the experience of a glorious fight, but it is through the unrelenting vigilance and supreme skill with which it has been handled that this country to-day can laugh at the scare of an invasion, and that we, to an extent unknown by any other of the belligerent powers, are immune from the dangers of war."

Glancing around the House the Prime Minister remarked: "This is a sight unknown for a hundred years, this aggregation of members equipped in military garb, but there is not a family represented in this House, and country, which has not given hostages in sons or brothers."

Speaking of recruiting, he said: "Latest reports are among the best we have had for a long time."

The Premier concluded with a note of caution to the country saying: "Do not let us suppose that our national duty is discharged either by sending an adequate influx of recruits to the Army, or to the various industries engaged in the fabrication of munitions. The duty has been cast upon this country not only of maintaining the freedom of the seas, not only of supplying large contingents of well equipped men for the battlefield and trenches, but also of financing to a

large extent the whole conduct of the war. We cannot do that if we continue to import, and increase our indebtedness to other countries, and unless we maintain our great manufacturing industries."

The Premier urged the accumulation of large reserves of gold and the use of paper currency by householders and employers.

He characterized as catumny, statements in a section of the press, which he described as melancholy and notorious exceptions to newspapers as a whole, that the people of this country had failed to rise to the height of this great occasion, and that the allies did not appreciate the contributions Britain was making to the ultimate triumphs of the common cause.

"Don't let us give any encouragement of the faint-hearted, and still less to backbiters, who are disheartening our allies and encouraging our enemies. Let us in this House and in the country at large, with the same spirit of energy and determination, continue to persist and persevere to an inevitable triumphant issue."

Sir Henry Dalziel, Liberal, moved, and Sir Arthur B. Markham, Liberal, seconded, an amendment that adjournment be only for four weeks. Sir Henry explained he did this because he was not satisfied with the situation in Flanders, where it had been understood there was to be a great advance during the spring and summer. In the Dardanelles, too, he wanted to know why such notice had been given to the enemy by the bombardment by part of the fleet without the co-operation of the land forces. Sir Henry said he could keep silence no longer, as he had not the confidence in the Government he had nine months ago. He could not understand why the industries of the country had not been mobilized. He wanted to know whether any one in the War Office had been cashiered for failure to supply sufficient munitions.

He also criticized the Government's delay in using gas against the Germans, and suggested the reason for the failure to do this was the breakdown of arrangements. Sir Henry concluded by saying that the discontent among the workers was due to the failure of the Government to deal with the question of food supplies, which, he contended, was responsible for the increased cost of living.

Sir Arthur Markham said the public had lost all confidence in the War Office, which had proved miserably inefficient in its conduct of the war. Dalziel did not press his amendment, and the Premier's motion that Parliament be adjourned from July 27th until September 14th was carried.

Agreement Between Bulgaria and Turkey Passage of Munitions

Petrograd, July 29.—Condemnation by the Russian Press of a reported agreement between Turkey and Bulgaria, is universal. The Novo Vremya warns Bulgaria that Russia is not likely to forget the former nation's indirect share in the defence of the Dardanelles.

The Bourse Gazette says the Allies would not object to the possession by Bulgaria of territory down to the Enos-Media line, if acquired by conquest, but emphatically object to its being received as a gift from a foe?

Official reports from Sofia have been to the effect that an agreement has been reached by Bulgaria with Turkey whereby she would receive territory along the line of the Dedegahatach railway in exchange for granting permission to transport military supplies through Bulgarian territory.

Situation in Warsaw Regarded as Critical

London, July 28.—Although it is possible the present German drive may fall, as attacks on Bolimew failed last January; the roar and the arrival of wounded have convinced the population of Warsaw that the situation is critical, said the correspondent of the Times, in that city, in a despatch filed on Saturday. Failure to hold the Russian lines should be discounted, although it should not be accepted, unconfirmed reports from the battle zone immediately to the North are encouraging. Heavy attacks by the Germans are being broken and their losses are terrible.

It will be observed that all the rear guards at home are still fighting nobly.